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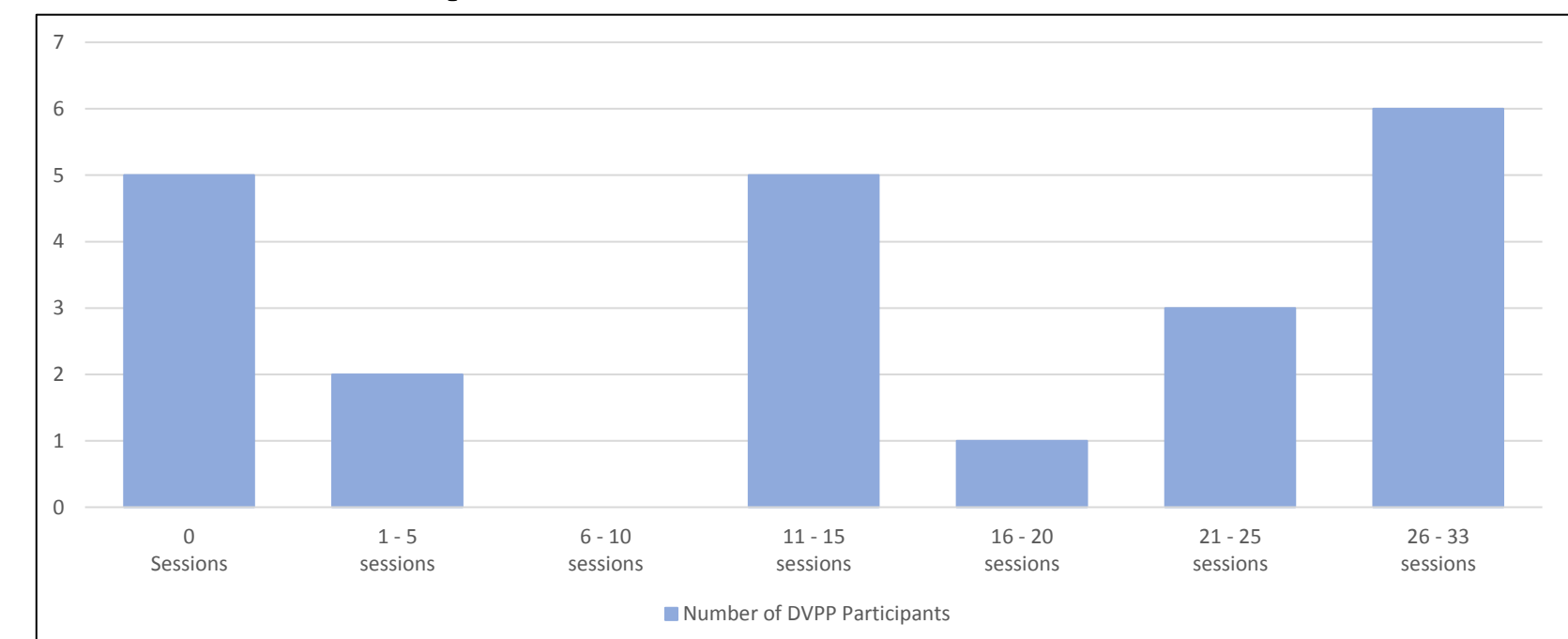
REPROVIDE: is a randomised controlled trial testing the effectiveness of domestic violence perpetrator programmes (DVPPS), acceptable to perpetrators and their (ex)partners?

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Summary

- In a pilot study assessing the acceptability of a trial designed to test the effectiveness of DVPPs, 36 men were randomly allocated to a 26-week programme, or to a usual care comparison arm. Alongside the men, 15 women (ex)partners were recruited.
- Acceptability was assessed through the collection of follow-up data at 3-monthly intervals, intervention attendance, and interview data.

DVPP Group Session Attendance



It's a privilege really that, you know, you're doing your thing at a time when it's all happened to me. You helped me keep me safe for six, nine months, and I'm able to help you. (W10562: Control)

Follow-up rates

Intervention (DVPP) 9 months

- Men: 15/22 (68%)
- (Ex-)Partners: 7/9 (77%)

Control (Usual Care) 9 months

- Men: 9/14 (64%)
- (Ex-)Partners: 5/6 (83%)

I think it's probably just a case of [...] it might not necessarily help me, but if it helps somebody else in the same sort of situation or whatever, then so be it. [...] I'm always of the mind that, if you can help other people, then that's the right thing to do. So, I think that was probably my thinking anyway. (P10455)

Findings

- The REPROVIDE pilot trial was feasible and acceptable as indicated by group attendance, follow-up rates and qualitative data.
- Men allocated to the usual care arm were disappointed, but understood the rationale.
- (Ex)partners of men in the usual care arm discussed feeling 'safer', simply because they and the men were regularly completing questionnaires.